

Auburn

With the compliments
of the author
late Surgeon of

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL AUBURN PRISON, }
November 15, 1870. }

Honorable Board of Inspectors:

The Annual Report of the Medical Department of the Auburn Prison for the year ending September 30th, 1870, is respectfully submitted.

There have been received into the Prison for the year 400 convicts, of whom 111 were more or less diseased, viz:

With Incipient Phthisis,.....	10
" Syphilis, Primary and Secondary,.....	11
" Rheumatism,.....	18
" Diseases of the Heart,.....	17
" being crippled, maimed, demented, and infirm from old age,	21
" being Ruptured,	8
" Epilepsy,.....	4
" Scrofula,.....	3
" various other affections, including Stricture of the Urethra, Chronic Disease of Testes, Chronic Affections of Eyes and Ears, etc.,.....	19

There have been discharged during the year 367, of whom 3 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum; 5 died from disease, and 1 was killed by the guard in attempting to escape. Of the 5 who died from disease two were diseased upon their entrance with the diseases of which they died, viz: one with consumption, and one with enlargement of the heart. Of the remainder of the discharged men there were:

Who had good health when received, and good health when discharged,.....	268
Who had bad health when received, and were discharged in same condition,	30
Who had bad health when received, and were discharged in good health,.....	36
Who had good health when received, and were discharged in impaired health,.....	24

The daily percentage of serious or in-Hospital cases of sickness, on average number of convicts, has been, for the year, 1. 40-100.

The percentage of deaths for the year, on the average number of convicts, has been 0. 64-100.

The percentage of deaths on number of serious or in-Hospital cases of sickness, for the year, has been 2. 54-100.

The average number of convicts in the Prison for the year has been 936. I refer to Table No. 5, accompanying this Report, for comparison of these percentages with those of former years.

The average number of daily excuses from contract labor has been for the year, 8. 1-2; average number on contract has been 749; excuse percentage daily 1. 09-100.

It is a matter of congratulation that the mortality list for this Prison, this year, is so small, being less than for any year save one since its foundation, and less than any other year in proportion to the number of admissions to the Hospital, as appears from the subjoined Tables, Nos. 4 and 5.

That this list has not been diminished more than ordinarily by pardons appears from the fact that but 18 pardons have been granted this year for all causes, which number is but one-third of the annual average number of pardons on average number of convicts, and in fact but one pardon was granted, where the convict would have been on our death-list this year, and this is fairly offset by the fact that one of our recorded deaths is not chargeable to disease or ordinary injury, since he was killed by being shot dead when escaping.

Your physician is not vain enough to claim that the remarkably favorable result for the past year is due to his superior skill, but he may fairly claim that it is evidence he has not neglected his duties. I think it is mainly owing to a great improvement in the dietary, to great pains taken to secure cleanliness, and to good discipline. All these influences either improve the general condition of the convict's health, where it was previously impaired, or keep it good when it was already so; and when taken ill he in consequence responds more readily to the means resorted to to relieve him. Tubercular consumption in this Prison the past year is a good test of the correctness of my inferences on this subject. Including the cases of this disease sent us from Sing Sing, we have had 28 cases of this disease in this Prison the past year. Of these but one has died, while the great majority are in a satisfactory state of comparative convalescence. This could not have been the case under bad diet, in impure air, and under negligent or inconsiderate discipline.

The diseases prevailing in the Prison the past year have been mainly the same as those of the country surrounding the Prison, viz: Malarial Fevers, Rheumatism, Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus, and Affections of the Lungs. We always, however, have a large class of chronic affections here, which the convicts bring with them on their entrance, constituting now not less than 26 per cent. of the whole number of convicts in the Prison, as the following list will show.

There are now, (October 1st, 1870,) 942 convicts in the Prison, and of these are—

Crippled and maimed,	41
With various Chronic Affections of the eyes,	10
Epileptics,	9
Old, Infirm and Demented,	33
With Phthisis Pulmonalis,	28
" Hypertrophy, Valvular and other Diseases of the Heart,	21
Ruptured,	34
With Chronic Rheumatism,	21

With Secondary Syphilis, Stricture of Urethra, and other Affections of the Organs of Generation, resulting from venereal diseases,.....	42
" Serofula,.....	5
" Piles badly, and Fistula in ano,.....	4
Altogether,.....	248

I have tabulated and classified from the records of the Prison, and append to this Report the diseases which have caused death here for two periods, viz: from 1818 to 1859, inclusive, and from 1860 to 1870, inclusive. From these Tables it appears that previous to 1860, 451 deaths occurred, of which were caused—

By Phthisis,.....	179
" Malarial Fever,.....	61
" Diseases of Respiratory Organs other than Phthisis,	48
" Diseases of Digestive Organs,.....	33
" " Brain and Nervous System,.....	24
" " Circulatory System,.....	6
" Suicide,.....	7
And from all other causes,.....	93

Since 1859 there have been 124 deaths, of which were caused—

By Phthisis,.....	34
" Malarial Fever.....	9
" Diseases of Respiratory Organs, other than Phthisis,	9
" Diseases of Digestive Organs,	18
" " Brain and Nervous System,.....	7
" " Circulatory System,.....	13
" Suicide,.....	1
And from all other causes,.....	33

From this statement it will be seen that deaths from Malarial Fever have diminished in the last 11 years nearly 100 per cent.; deaths from Phthisis 12 1-2 per cent.; deaths from diseases of respiratory organs, other than phthisis, over 35 per cent.; deaths by suicide nearly 100 per cent.; deaths by dis-

eases of brain and nervous system have continued at about the same ratio ; while deaths from diseases of the circulatory system have increased over 800 per cent. ; and deaths from diseases of the digestive organs have increased nearly 100 per cent.

The proportional deaths from Phthisis have been steadily diminishing since 1840. Previous to that time more than half the deaths in the Prison were from phthisis: up to 1860 they constituted nearly 40 per cent. of the whole number of deaths ; and since that date they have constituted nearly 27 1-2 per cent., and it is by far the largest cause of death of any disease which occurs here. There has been a marked distinction in race here, in regard to deaths from phthisis. Of the whole number of deaths from 1818 to 1870, viz., 575, there were of whites 509, and of blacks and mulattos 66. Of these there died—

Of Phthisis, Blacks and Mulattos,.....	42
“ All other diseases, Blacks and Mulattos,....	24
“ Phthisis, Whites,	171
“ All other diseases, Whites,.....	338

Since 1860, however, there has been a great alteration in this respect, the black race showing a great improvement, though they still fall behind the white race, the proportional percentage of deaths from this disease being for this period—

Blacks and Mulattos,.....	33 1-3 per cent.
Whites,.....	26 6-10 “

and there were but one-fifth of these Blacks and Mulattos who died of Phthisis who were in bad health on their entrance to the Prison, while considerably more than half the Whites who died of Phthisis during this latter period, were in bad health on their entrance. Omitting the few sentenced for life, and making allowance for discharges by pardon and commutation, the average duration of sentences here is nearly four years. Now, it is evident that if 27 per cent. of the Blacks dying here and 12 1-2 per cent. of the Whites dying here enter the Prison in good health, and in less than four years die of Phthisis, prison confinement must be very prolific in generating Phthisis. It is

true there has been some carelessness in the examination of these men on their entrance, and some of them have been recorded as sound and healthy, when they were not so. But making reasonable allowance for this, still Phthisis must be considered a prison disease. I have taken a good deal of pains to ascertain the causes of this, and have come to the conclusion that this disease, as well as Insanity, originating in this Prison, are mainly due to the extensive and unrestrained habit of masturbation. In a few instances in former years I traced the origin of Phthisis to the employment, and in a few instances still, this is the case. In past years, too, impure air and unwholesome diet gave origin to Phthisis, and as there has been improvement in these respects, the disease has diminished. In the Hame and Axe shops, where grinding upon stones and emery wheels constitute a part of the men's labor, the men's chests, thus employed, suffer; to relieve these consequences their work is from time to time changed. But in the Shoe shops, where one particular fraction of the labor of making a shoe is unvaryingly done by the same man, requiring, sometimes, a constantly bent position of the chest, and a constant pressure of the shoe or a tool upon the same part of the chest, and where to relieve the man breaks up the whole progress of the work, there is more risk of occasioning this or some other disease of the lungs. This Prison is a quadrangular space of about ten acres, surrounded by thick stone walls twenty-five to thirty feet high, and a large part of this space occupied by the dormitories, offices, mess room, kitchen, store-room and workshops, which constitute the Prison Buildings. If nearly 1000 men are shut up in such an enclosure to stay four years, it is evident that unless great care is taken to secure cleanliness and pure air, that disease must become prevalent and mortal. I am happy to state that in these respects, so far as administration is concerned, this Prison is in a condition to satisfy a Physician. I can not discover in these directions an adequate cause for the origin of Phthisis, and though our cells are too small, and there are too many tiers of them one over the other, yet as it has been necessary, in the enforcement of discipline, to lock up some

refractory men for several months in these cells, I have not observed that they have given evidence of suffering any of the consequences arising from impure air. As having direct connection with this subject, I will give, further on, something of a detailed description of the hygienic elements of this Prison. I have, then, come to the conclusion that the habit I have mentioned above, and which so infests prisons, is the principal cause of Phthisis here.

In regard to the great increase of mortality here in the last eleven years from diseases of the Heart I have to state, that this arises from the fact that these diseases almost invariably exist before imprisonment. Witness the fact, that among those received here this year seventeen have organic affections of the Heart on their entrance. The causes for the increase of these affections must be sought for outside of our walls.

I have promised above such description of this Prison as has reference to the health of its inmates. The Prison buildings consist of lock-up cells for the night, and of workshops for the day, with the appendages of Chapel, Hospital Mess-room, Store-rooms and Offices. The Agent and Warden lives with his family in the Prison inclosure. These buildings are within a space of some ten acres, walled in with high walls. At a lower level of some ten or twelve feet the Owasco Lake outlet washes the south wall of the inclosure on the outside, affording a near and excellent opportunity for drainage and sewerage purposes. And this has been effectually utilized, the whole premises being thoroughly drained and sewered by a system of underground stone constructions, which are flushed with the rainwater from the roofs, with the Owasco outlet water from the Prison dam, and with the water of the Auburn Water Works Company, which has within 18 months past been introduced into the Prison. There is maintained between the buildings and the outer walls a clear and well-policied open space, and in the centre of the inclosure a large, open space, intersected by driveways and walks, and kept in grass, and adorned with flower gardens and trees. All the workshops look into these grounds, and the convicts go and come through them to their meals, their work and their night

cells. The workshops are of two stories, with good height of ceiling, and full of windows for light and ventilation, and are warmed in winter by stoves in part, and partly by steam. In two large wings are now 1200 cells for locking up at night, located in the centre of the wings, back to back and facing the outer walls of the wing. They are built five tiers in height. The space between the cells and outer walls of the wings is in the North Wing 9 feet, in the South Wing 14 feet; and in the outer walls are three tiers of large windows, opening and shutting by pulleys and cords from the floors. These are daily opened all the year around, for ventilation. The spaces or corridors between the cells and outer walls are warmed in winter by steam. The cells are of two sizes, containing respectively 182 and 205 cubic feet of space each. They are ventilated from the corridors through the doors and up four inch tubes extending from the rear ceiling of each cell to the attic, which is ventilated by wind revolving ventilators in the peak of the roof. These cells are inspected and cleaned daily, and the bedding kept hung up for airing all day. They are whitewashed twice a year regularly, and from time to time besides when their condition requires it. The bedding is also daily inspected for cleaning and repairing when needed; it consists in summer of a mattress of straw or cotton and a woolen blanket, and in winter of an additional quilt and blanket. These, with a pillow, are made up for sleeping on a turn-down iron framed sacking, resting some two feet from the floor. Excrementitious necessities are provided for by covered wooden buckets, which the men bring in at night and take out in the morning to be cleaned and defecated. The corridors are lighted at night by gas burners, but not numerous enough to enable any but a few fortunate ones to read by their light. The convicts are required to be in bed by eight o'clock P. M. They are locked in their cells about twelve hours daily in summer, and fourteen hours in winter.

Their clothing consists of a woolen shirt and stockings, woolen vest, coat and trowsers of striped cloth, with thick shoes and a striped woolen cap, and in winter of woolen drawers also. The under clothing is changed and washed

weekly, and their other clothing as often as its condition requires. There is no sufficient provision for their washing their whole bodies, but their hands and faces are washed three times a day, and their feet once a week. It is hoped that this winter the Legislature will give us an appropriation asked for last winter to enable us to provide, along with some other necessary things, the means for giving every convict here a good and thorough washing of his whole person at least once a week. The food consists for breakfast and dinner of excellent bread and bread coffee, with fresh or corned meat and potatoes, and for supper of bread or mush and molasses. There is no stint in the ration, each man being allowed all he wants to eat. To this regular ration is added, from time to time, for variety and health sake, stewed beans, bean soup, pickles, onions, beets, cabbages, turnips, parsneps, tomatoes, boiled greens and apples, and there was served out about half a pint of vinegar weekly each, with salt and sometimes mustard, and what lettuce grew on the Prison grounds. The convicts are employed during the week days at work at the following occupations: making sashes, and blinds, &c., making and plating hames, making tools, making horse-collars of flag, making axles, and making shoes. About half of those employed on contracts are at shoemaking. Those not employed on contracts make up the clothing and shoes for the Prison, do the washing, cooking, cleaning and whitewashing, policing the grounds, repairing the buildings and serve as attendants in the Hospital. On Sundays they attend religious worship in the Chapel; they have also daily access to a library provided for them, and two officers are employed in teaching those who cannot read and write. There is also, on Sunday morning, a Sunday school for such as are willing to attend it. Every convict in the habit of chewing tobacco is supplied with it during his imprisonment.

The discipline of the Prison has been satisfactory during the present year. There are objections to the dark dungeon, and bread and water short diet, as there are to all methods of punishment, but as this is the only legally authorized means of enforcing discipline, I sincerely hope that the Legislature

will this winter make an appropriation for the construction of the punishment cells directed by law some years ago. These cells are not only indispensable to the present disciplinary system, but are invaluable under any system. There are always a certain number of refractory and obdurate men, who take a pride in being the insubordinate heroes of their shops. Corporeal or cruel punishments only gratify their desire for notoriety in not being subdued by it. All such punishments, including the dark dungeon, are an utter failure with these men, but just quietly secluding them in punishment cells, where their noise will disturb nobody but themselves, and where they can be kept with light, air, and sufficient food an unlimited time, without danger to their health, soon renders their fancied heroism simply ridiculous and very irksome.— These cells will also supply a very necessary want in disciplinary punishment, and that is, a grading of appliances. For first and light offences, locking up in the ordinary sleeping cell, for graver and repeated offences, immuring for a short time in the dark dungeon, on a short supply of bread and water, and for the obdurate these solitary confinement cells. I have the satisfaction of reporting that the discipline has been maintained the past year without injury of a serious character to the health of a single convict in the Prison.

While it is true that the leading ideas of the management of this Prison have been to make it a punishment for crime, and at the same time make the labor of the convicts pay the expense thereof, yet it is not true that there is nothing designed to encourage reformation in the convict here. The Library, the Teachers, the Chaplain's labors, commutation of sentence for good behavior, pardons obtained on solicitation of the officers of the Prison for good conduct, employment in various desirable and trusted positions, permission to receive visits from friends and to write to them, to receive some little luxuries of food, to lay up some of their earnings, and to receive a portion of the visitors' fund, when they are discharged—all have a direct design and effect in inducing real reformation. It is true, however, that this institution is not planned in construction or administration for a reformatory one, and

to accomplish this the whole would have to be remodeled ; and yet, as a practical result, 83 per cent. of those sentenced here do not commit crime again after their discharge.

The number of Black and Mulatto convicts is steadily increasing in the Prison. On the 1st of October, 1860, there were remaining here 47. On the 1st of October, 1870, there are remaining here 54. By the census of 1865 there was in the district of the State sending convicts to this Prison a white population of 1,657,851, and a black and mulatto population of 9,931. On the 1st of October, 1870, there were 888 white convicts here, being 5-100 of one per cent. of the white population, while the black and mulatto convicts are 54-100 of one per cent. of their respective population, or nearly eleven times relatively larger number of the latter than the former. I have deemed this fact of sufficient importance to mention it with the view of attracting such attention to it as would lead to the adoption of means to improve the moral condition of this race in our midst.

I observe in the last annual report of the Board of Inspectors, that the Physician of the Clinton Prison condemns the reports of the Medical Departments of the Prisons as "universally defective," because they do not contain a classified report of the diseases occurring during the year, and says also that "a careful record kept of the physical and mental condition of each person upon his entrance into this prison, together with a well kept register by the Physician, would be "of incalculable advantage." At the Auburn Prison such a record has been kept since 1848, and such a register has been always kept from the foundation of the Prison to the present time, indeed the law requires it. There is also kept here a death book, giving frequently a history of the case ; also during the last 18 months a discharge book, giving the health on entrance, the health during confinement, and the health on discharge of every convict discharged from this Prison ; also a book containing a list and description of all the damaged lives in the Prison, and a letter and order book containing the correspondence and orders in regard to the convicts, where the Medical Department is concerned. I make these statements

lest it might be inferred that a similar state of things existed here as seems from the statement quoted obtained at Clinton. In regard to reporting annually a classified table of the diseases occurring during the year, it would be undoubtedly proper and advantageous. The law requires (and it has been done at this Prison) the Physician to make monthly a sworn report of the name of every convict treated in the Hospital, with a full description of him and his disease, and also the treatment adopted, with its result. It has not been customary to report an annually classified abstract of these monthly reports, but only to give the tabulated figures therefrom. If, however, it is deemed advisable to commence making classified reports of diseases, such reports will be worse than worthless, unless they are correctly and accurately made. I regret very much that in commencing such an undertaking there should be found such manifest deficiency in these respects in the Clinton table of last year. It shows 3,479 cases of disease occurring at Clinton Prison during the year, among only 500 convicts, of which some 900 or more were cases of serious disease, in name at least, including 35 cases of Phthisis and 141 of acute diseases of the respiratory organs; and yet of all these, by table No. 2 of same report, but 59 were admitted to the Hospital and but 80 excused from labor, as table No. 1 shows. The statement in the body of the report in regard to the hospital cases indicates the same kind of error.—It is stated that 106 cases were treated in Hospital, of whom 100 were cured and 6 died, while table No. 2 shows, that at the beginning of the year the Hospital was empty, and that but 59 were admitted during the year, of whom 6 died and 2 remained under treatment at the end of the year, and that but 51 others were discharged, including those sent to the Asylum. If it is deemed advisable by the Board of Inspectors I have no doubt that hereafter the Prison Physicians will not only cheerfully make these annual classified reports of diseases occurring in the Prisons, but they will also do it correctly.

I take great pleasure in expressing here my sense of the many obligations I am under to Mr. Ross, the Agent and Warden of this Prison, for the liberality with which he has

furnished all the supplies of food, of medicines, and other appliances for the care of the sick, and the unremitting interest he has manifested in the whole sanitary and hygienic management of this institution. Great credit is due to Mr. Plattner, the Yard Keeper, for the thorough and admirable policing he has introduced and kept up of the Prison grounds. To the Hospital Keeper, Major Brand, and to all the Officers of the Prison, I am indebted for valuable assistance and uniform courtesy. To you, Gentlemen, I need offer no apology for the unusual length of this report, for the reason that there is no subject of importance mentioned in it in regard to which it is not well known that you take the liveliest interest, and in closing it I take the opportunity of making my acknowledgment to you of gratitude for the continued kindness and confidence you have manifested to me.

THEODORE DIMON.

Classified Table of Diseases causing Death at the
Auburn Prison from 1818 to 1859, inclusive.

Classes of Diseases.	Names of Diseases.	No. of Cases	Classes of Diseases.	Names of Diseases.	No. of Cases
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	Malarial Fever,	61	4. of Digestive Organs	Ascites,	10
	Diarrhoea,	6		Abscess of Liver,	2
	Dysentery,	8		Bulimia,	1
	Cachexia,	2		Enteritis,	3
	Cholera Morbus,	1		Fistula,	2
	Erysipelas,	2		Gastritis,	6
	Stricture of Urethra	1		Hæmatemesis,	2
	Syphilis,	3		Hepatitis,	3
	Small Pox,	6		Peritonitis,	4
	Total,	90		Total,	33
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	Anasarca,	2	5. of Integumentary System.	Abscess,	1
	Cancer,	5		Total,	1
	Lumbar Abscess,	4		Atrophy,	5
	Marasums,	1		Asthenia,	1
	Mortification,	1		Debility,	7
	Osteo Sarcoma,	1		Total,	13
	Hæmoptysis,	5		Compound Fracture	2
	Phthisis,	179		Fracture of Skull,	3
	Serofula,	7		Gunshot wounds,	2
	Purpura Hemorrhagica,	2		Injured by machinery,	2
LOCAL DISEASES.	Tabes,	1		Injury of Spine,	1
	Total,	208		Killed by other convicts,	2
	1. of Nervous System.			Punishment,	1
	Apoplexy,	5		Suffocation,	1
	Congestion of Brain	3		Suicide,	7
	Convulsions,	1		Total,	21
	Epilepsy,	1	UNCLASSIFIABLE CASES.	Found dead in cell,	1
	Hemiplegia,	3		Spinal and Urinary derangement,	1
	Hydrocephalus,	2		Disease of Spine,	1
	Inflammation Brain	4		Total,	3
2. of the circulation.	Paraplegia,	3	Deaths recorded without statement of cause,	Deaths recorded without statement of cause,	4
	Tetanus,	1		Grand Total,	451
	Tumor in the Brain,	1			
	Total,	24			
	3. of respiratory organs				
	Asthma,	5			
	Bronchitis,	2			
	Hydrothorax,	5			
	Pleurisy,	2			
	Pneumonia,	34			
	Total,	48			

Classified Table of Diseases Causing Death at the
Auburn Prison from 1860 to 1870, inclusive.

Classes of Diseases.	Names of Diseases.	No. of Cases	Classes of Diseases.	Names of Diseases.	No. of Cases	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	Malarial Fever,....	9		4. of Digestive organs		
	Cholera Morbus,....	1		Ascites,	2	
	Diarrhoea,.....	1		Abscess of Liver,....	1	
	Dysentery,.....	1		Enteritis,	2	
	Total,.....	12		Gastro Enteritis,...	2	
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	Diphtheria,.....	1		Hepatitis,	1	
	Hæmoptysis,.....	3		Peritonitis,.....	8	
	Phthisis,.....	34		Perforation of Bowels, 1		
	Marasmus,.....	2		Strangulated Hernia, 1		
	Lumbar Abscess,...	3		Total,.....	18	
	Malignant Tumor,..	1				
	Purpura Hemorragica,.....	1	5. of Integumentary System.			
	Scrofula,.....	4	Abscess,.....	1		
	Total,.....	49		Total,.....	1	
LOCAL DISEASES.	1. of Nervous System					
	Congestion of Brain,..	2	6. of Urinary Organs			
	Convulsions,.....	1	Cystitis,	1		
	Hemiplegia,.....	1	Nephritis,.....	1		
	Paraplegia.....	1	Total,.....	2		
	Softening of Brain,..	1				
	Tumor in Brain,...	1	7. of Generative Organs,			
	Total,.....	7	Hydrocele,.....	1		
			Total,.....	1		
	2. of the Circulation					
	Aneurism,.....	3	8. of Organs of Locomotion.			
	Diseases of Heart,..	3	Caries of Skull,	1		
	Endo Carditis,.....	1	“ Spine,....	1		
	Hypertrophy of Heart	1	Total,.....	2		
	Ossification of Valves	3				
	Pericarditis,.....	1	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.			
	Polypus of Heart,..	1	Debility,.....	2		
	Total,.....	13		Total,.....	2	
	3. of Respiratory Organs.		VIOLENCE.			
	Pneumonia,.....	8	Fracture of Skull,..	1		
	Empyema,	1	“ Scapula,	1		
	Total,.....	9	Gun Shot Wounds,..	3		
			Injury of Knee,....	1		
			Suicide,.....	1		
			Total,.....	7		
	UNCLASSIFIABLE.		Found dead in cell,	1		
			Grand Total,....	124		

TABLE No. 1

Showing the number of Applicants, Prescriptions, not Prescribed for, excused from labor, averages per month and per year, average number in Prison per month and year, number on contract each month, and average number per year, during the year ending September 30th, 1870.

MONTHS.	1869.		1870.		Average No. in Prison.	No. on contract.
	Prescriptions.	Not prescribed for.	Excused from labor.	Average applica- tions.		
October,.....	1168	855	313	152	37	28-31
November,.....	1161	843	321	170	24-30	10
December,.....	1224	863	361	241	39	15-31
January,.....	1128	950	170	346	36	12-31
February,.....	759	577	120	245	27	3-28
March,.....	882	641	139	303	1-2	28
April,.....	808	538	270	363	26	28-30
May,.....	712	583	129	347	1-2	22
June,.....	877	715	162	211	27	7-30
July,.....	1041	821	220	364	1-2	33
August,.....	848	728	120	191	27	1-31
September,.....	736	611	125	176	24	16-30
Totals and Averages.....	11344	8735	2450	3111	31	5-30
					6	23-26-30
					8	15-30
					936	749

TABLE No. 2.

In Hospital Sickness.

MONTHS.

In Hospital 1st of Month.	Admitted in Hos-pital during Month.	Discharged during Month.	Hospitalized from Month.	Number treated during Month.	Daily average of Sicknes-ses per Month.	Daily average of Sicknes-ses per Month.	No. of Days Lost by Sicknes-ses per Month.	Deaths.	Sent to Asylum.	No. released in Month.	No. discharged from Prison each Month.	Average No. in Prison each Month.
October,	6	11	9	17	8	14-31	.87	252		21	934	
November,	8	19	18	27	10	9-30	1-15	309		23	949	
December,	9	25	20	34	12	26-31	1-27	398	1	80	963	
January,	14	28	25	42	16	19-31	1-69	515	1	15	24	958
February,	17	17	19	34	11		1-12	308		33	62	977
March,	15	29	28	44	14	14-28	1-48	448		32	38	951
April,	16	13	10	29	15		1-62	450		8	50	927
May,	19	11	15	30	14	15-31	1-56	449		21	26	906
June,	15	21	23	36	13	22-30	1-46	412	3	3	25	902
July,	13	32	28	45	12		1-32	372		15	13	909
August,	17	19	20	36	17		1-86	527	1	55	17	912
September,	16	5	5	21	11		1-16	330		20	27	943
Totals and Averages for year,	230	220		395	13	1-12	1-40	4770	6	400	367	936

Per-cent of deaths to number of cases of serious illness for year, 2 54-100.

Per-cent of deaths to average number of convicts for year, 0 64-100.

TABLE No. 3.
OF MORTALITY.

Showing Number of Deaths from October 1st, 1869, to September 30th, 1870.

NAME,	Color.	Age.	Habits.	How employed	Crime.	Entered Prison.	Entered Hospital.	Died.	Cause of Death.
Williams, John, . . .	White.	21	Mod.	None.	Burg'y 3d deg.	1869, Ap. 30.	1869, Apr. 30.	1869, Dec. 30.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Andercock, Joseph.	Indian.	25	Temp.	Shoe 1.	Grand Larc'y.	1868, Oc. 30.	1869, Dec. 28.	1870, Jan. 4.	Nephritis & Masturbation.
Winegarden, Jas. H.	White.	26	"	Name.	Robbery.	1865, Oc. 19.	1870, June 2.	1870, June 5.	Hemoptysis.
Kellogg, W. J.	"	47	Intem.	State.	Incest.	1866, Jun. 18.	1867, Feb. 1.	1870, June 17.	Paralysis and Anemia.
Carroll, Wm.	"	20	Mod.	"	Burg'y 1st deg.	1869, Ap. 30.	1870, June 25.	1870, June 25.	Gun Shot Wound.
Baker, Robert,	"	24	Temp.	"	Arson 3d deg.	1868, Nov 20.	1869, Dec. 22.	1870, Aug. 26.	Dropsey from Hypertrophy of Heart.

John Williams was transferred to this Prison from Sing Sing Prison, and had Phthisis Pulmonalis at an advanced stage when received here, and was in Hospital from his reception to his death. Had repeated attacks of bleeding from the lungs before committing the crime for which he was sent to Prison.

Joseph Andercook was almost demented by Masturbation. He died from acute Nephritis, from which he might have recovered if his system had not been thoroughly exhausted by the habit above mentioned. His health was good when he entered Prison.

James Winegarden was suddenly attacked in the night of June 2d, 1870, by profuse bleeding from the lungs. There was, about the same time, several other cases of men in previous good health having profuse bleeding from lungs. Hemorrhages were also common that season in the surrounding country. Hemorrhage returned in the night of the 3d profusely, and also twice in the night of the 4th, and at 5 1-2 P. M. of the 5th he bled suddenly so largely as to overwhelm respiration mechanically, by its amount, and he died of suffocation within five minutes from occurrence of attack. He was recorded as healthy on his entrance to Prison, and had been well and working regularly up to this attack. His mother died of consumption.

Wm. J. Kellogg died of Palsy and Anemia, resulting from ulceration of the right ear, which terminated in extensive caries of the bones and an ulcerated opening into the fauces.—He had Palsy of right side of face and of left arm and leg.—He became excessively emaciated, and during all the time I have had him under charge has been a mere living skeleton.

Wm. Carrol was shot dead by a guard upon the wall, while making his escape from the Prison. The ball entered the base of the skull from behind on the right side, penetrating and lacerating the brain. On entering the skull a small piece of the lead of the ball was peeled off, and emerged at the angle of right jaw, and lodged in the knuckle of the right thumb, owing, doubtless, to his swinging his arms in running, and the fact that the guard fired from an elevation of 25 or 30 feet.—

He was transferred to this Prison from Sing Sing April 30th, 1869, and was half blind from Corneal Opacity.

Robert Baker is stated in the health examination made of him at the time of his entrance to Prison in 1868, to have been in good health, and he was set at work on the shoe contract. He told me that he had painful throbbing of his heart, and had been short winded ever since he could remember.— He was an orphan from infancy, and was reared in the county poor house. I found his heart greatly enlarged on my taking charge of Medical Department of the Prison in February, 1869, and at once took him off the contract, at which he was altogether unable to work. He has been in the Hospital nearly all the time since. The disease steadily broke down his health, and he died of General Dropsy occasioned by it.

TABLE No. 4.
Percentage of Deaths and Pardons.

YEARS.	Average No. of Convictes for Year.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths on No. of Convictes.	Pardons.	Percentage of Pardons on No. of Convictes.	No. of Convictes.	Average No. of Convictes for Year.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths on No. of Convictes.	Pardons.	Percentage of Pardons on No. of Convictes.	No. of Convictes.	Average No. of Convictes for Year.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths on No. of Convictes.	Pardons.	Percentage of Pardons on No. of Convictes.	No. of Convictes.
1818	94	1	1.06	...	1836	656	18	2.71	45	6.86	1854	747	19	2.54	62	8.30		
		2	1.13	...	1837	679	19	2.79	35	5.15	1855	730	16	2.19	56	11.78		
1819	177	3	1.50	...	1838	661	15	2.25	57	8.52	1856	686	8	1.16	47	6.85		
		4	2.24	...	1839	643	10	1.55	14	2.17	1857	678	6	0.88	50	7.37		
1820	199	5	5.70	...	1840	682	14	2.05	33	4.83	1858	669	14	2.09	53	7.95		
		6	3.34	...	1841	701	9	1.28	35	4.99	1859	788	13	1.65	39	4.94		
1821	223	7	0.61	...	1842	709	7	0.98	38	5.36	1860	855	13	1.52	25	2.92		
		8	2.24	...	1843	742	11	1.34	38	5.25	1861	856	13	1.52	39	2.55		
1822	228	9	5.70	...	1844	775	10	1.29	...	...	1862	795	18	2.26	29	3.66		
		10	3.34	...	1845	737	11	1.49	...	...	1863	757	18	2.36	20	2.64		
1823	269	11	6.64	...	1846	745	30	4.65	35	4.65	1864	691	15	2.17	50	7.23		
		12	0.61	...	1847	582	15	2.57	...	...	1865	532	4	0.75	54	10.15		
1824	328	13	1.55	...	1848	497	12	2.41	55	11.06	1866	684	3	0.43	61	8.91		
		14	1.64	...	1849	512	6	1.17	...	...	1867	840	15	1.78	48	5.71		
1825	386	15	1.89	...	1850	661	10	1.51	22	3.32	1868	918	10	1.08	33	3.59		
		16	1.64	...	1851	752	16	2.12	55	7.31	1869	951	11	1.15	50	5.24		
1826	426	17	0.99	...	1852	759	12	1.58	85	11.19	1870	936	6	0.64	18	1.98		
		18	2.97	...	1853	753	18	2.39	64	8.50								
1827	476	19	1.86	...	1854	512	6	1.17	...	...	1866	684	3	0.43	61	8.91		
		20	1.65	...	1855	752	16	2.12	55	7.31	1867	840	15	1.78	48	5.71		
1828	547	21	1.65	...	1856	752	12	1.58	85	11.19	1868	918	10	1.08	33	3.59		
		22	0.99	...	1857	753	18	2.39	64	8.50								
1829	604	23	1.65	...	1858	582	15	2.57	...	...	1869	951	11	1.15	50	5.24		
		24	0.99	...	1859	497	12	2.41	55	11.06	1870	936	6	0.64	18	1.98		
1830	605	25	2.37	...	1860	661	10	1.51	22	3.32	1868	918	10	1.08	33	3.59		
		26	1.86	...	1861	752	16	2.12	55	7.31	1869	951	11	1.15	50	5.24		
1831	633	27	1.86	...	1862	661	10	1.51	22	3.32	1868	918	10	1.08	33	3.59		
		28	1.65	...	1863	752	16	2.12	55	7.31	1869	951	11	1.15	50	5.24		
1832	646	29	1.65	...	1864	752	12	1.58	85	11.19	1870	936	6	0.64	18	1.98		
		30	1.65	...	1865	753	18	2.39	64	8.50								
1833	665	31	1.65	...	1866	661	10	1.51	22	3.32	1868	918	10	1.08	33	3.59		
		32	1.65	...	1867	752	16	2.12	55	7.31	1869	951	11	1.15	50	5.24		
1834	666	33	1.65	49	1868	752	12	1.58	85	11.19	1870	936	6	0.64	18	1.98		
		34	1.53	54	1869	753	18	2.39	64	8.50								
1835	654	35	8.25	...	1870	753	18	2.39	64	8.50								

NOTE.—As to the years left blank under the head of Pardons, the records were not accessible. Average yearly percentage of deaths for (viz, 33 years) whole time since foundation of Prison 1861-100; ditto for this year 0-64-100. Average yearly percentage of Pardons 6-11-100; ditto this year 1-08-100.

